

## **§ 29.3002**

have the indicated meanings so assigned.

### **§ 29.3002 Air-cured.**

Tobacco cured under natural atmospheric conditions. Artificial heat is sometimes used to control excess humidity during the curing period to prevent house-burn and barn-burn in damp weather. Air-cured tobacco should not carry the odor of smoke or fumes resulting from the application of artificial heat.

### **§ 29.3003 Air-dried.**

The condition of unfermented tobacco as customarily prepared for storage under natural atmospheric conditions.

### **§ 29.3004 Body.**

The thickness and density of a leaf or the weight per unit of surface. (See Elements of quality.)

### **§ 29.3005 Burley, Type 31.**

That type of air-cured tobacco, commonly known as Burley, produced principally in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, and Missouri.

### **§ 29.3006 Burley, Type 93.**

That type of air-cured tobacco commonly known as Foreign-grown Burley, produced in countries other than the United States.

[49 FR 16757, Apr. 20, 1984]

### **§ 29.3007 Buff color (L).**

A light yellow slightly shaded toward red.

[24 FR 8771, Oct. 29, 1959; 24 FR 9121, Nov. 10, 1959. Redesignated at 49 FR 16757, Apr. 20, 1984]

### **§ 29.3008 Class.**

A major division of tobacco based on method of cure or principal usage.

[24 FR 8771, Oct. 29, 1959. Redesignated at 49 FR 16757, Apr. 20, 1984]

### **§ 29.3009 Clean.**

Tobacco is described as clean when it contains only a normal amount of sand or soil particles. Leaves grown on the lower portion of the stalk normally

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contain more dirt or sand than those from higher stalk positions. (See Rule 20.)

[24 FR 8771, Oct. 29, 1959. Redesignated at 49 FR 16757, Apr. 20, 1984]

### **§ 29.3010 Color.**

The third factor of a grade, based on the relative hues, saturations or chroma, and color values common to the type.

[24 FR 8771, Oct. 29, 1959. Redesignated at 49 FR 16757, Apr. 20, 1984]

### **§ 29.3011 Color intensity.**

The varying degree of saturation or chroma. Color intensity as applied to tobacco describes the strength or weakness of a specific color or hue. It is applicable to all colors except variegated. Color intensity is reversed in its application to grades of greenish and green tobaccos and is omitted from these grade specifications. (See Elements of quality.)

[24 FR 8771, Oct. 29, 1959. Redesignated at 49 FR 16757, Apr. 20, 1984]

### **§ 29.3012 Color symbols.**

As applied to Burley, single color symbols are as follows: L—buff, F—tan, R—red, D—dark red, K—variegated, M—mixed color, V—greenish, and G—green.

[24 FR 8771, Oct. 29, 1959, as amended at 35 FR 10490, June 27, 1970. Redesignated at 49 FR 16757, Apr. 20, 1984]

### **§ 29.3013 Combination color symbols.**

As applied to Burley, combination color symbols are as follows: FL—tannish buff, FR—tannish red, VF—greenish tan, VR—greenish red, GF—green tan, and GR—green red. (See rules 17 and 18.)

[51 FR 40407, Nov. 7, 1986]

### **§ 29.3014 Condition.**

The state of tobacco which results from the method of preparation or from the degree of fermentation. Words used to describe the condition of tobacco are as follows: Undried, air-dried, steam-dried, sweating, sweated, and